6.30. Bash-3.2 The Bash package contains the Bourne-Again SHell. Approximate build time: 0.4 SBU Required disk space: 25.8 MB 6.30.1. Installation of Bash If you downloaded the Bash documentation tarball and wish to install HTML documentation, issue the following commands: tar -xvf ../bash-doc-3.2.tar.gz sed -i "s|htmldir = @htmldir@|htmldir = /usr/share/doc/bash-3.2|" \ Makefile.in Apply fixes for several bugs discovered since the initial release of Bash-3.2: patch -Np1 -i ../bash-3.2-fixes-8.patch Prepare Bash for compilation: ./configure --prefix=/usr --bindir=/bin \ --without-bash-malloc --with-installed-readline ac_cv_func_working_mktime=yes The meaning of the configure options: --with-installed-readline This option tells Bash to use the readline library that is already installed on the system rather than using its own readline version. Compile the package: make Skip down to "Install the package" if not running the test suite. To prepare the tests, ensure that the locale setting from our environment will be used and that the nobody user can read the standard input device and write to the sources tree: sed -i 's/LANG/LC_ALL/' tests/intl.tests sed -i 's@tests@& </dev/tty@' tests/run-test chown -Rv nobody ./ Now, run the tests as the nobody user: su-tools nobody -s /bin/bash -c "make tests" Install the package: make install Run the newly compiled bash program (replacing the one that is currently being executed): exec /bin/bash --login +h Note The parameters used make the bash process an interactive login shell and continue to disable hashing so that new programs are found as they become available. 6.30.2. Contents of Bash Installed programs: bash, bashbug, and sh (link to bash) Short Descriptions bash A widely-used command interpreter; it performs many types of expansions and substitutions on a given command line before executing it, thus making this interpreter a powerful tool bashbug A shell script to help the user compose and mail standard formatted bug reports concerning bash sh A symlink to the bash program; when invoked as sh, bash tries to mimic the startup behavior of historical versions of sh as closely as possible, while conforming to the POSIX standard as well